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*La Légation du Cardinal Morone près l'Empereur et le Concile de Trente, Avril-Décembre 1563.* [Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études, fasc. no. 233.] Par G. CONSTANT, Professeur à l'Institut Catholique de Paris, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Édouard Champion. 1922. Pp. lxx, 612. 50 fr.)

M. CONSTANT's work has a long prenatal history. Presented as second thesis for the doctorate at the Sorbonne, it was approved and permission to print given after a favorable report of M. Pfister, now dean of the Faculty of Letters at Strasbourg. The manuscript was then sent to a printer at Lille, and was actually set up in type just as the Germans entered Lille in the autumn of 1914. Having need of type for their own purposes, the invaders redistributed the letters. Work on it was again taken up in August, 1920, and at last it has appeared.

That we now have the results of M. Constant's labors is a subject of congratulation to ourselves even more than to him. This edition of Morone's correspondence and of other documents relating to his legation at the court of Ferdinand and at the Council of Trent, during the last months of its session, is a work of importance done in a practically faultless manner. That a few of the documents here published have appeared elsewhere during the long period while the book remained in manuscript, does not really hurt it. Neither the great series of acts and diaries of the Council of Trent, nor the *Nuntiaturberichte aus Deutschland*, have touched the subject here presented, nor has Pastor published any of it among the documents appended to his *History of the Popes*. M. Constant not only prints the texts in acceptable form but elucidates them with a wealth of learning.

Giovanni Morone of Milan was one of the ablest diplomats of his time. At the age of twenty, in 1529, he satisfactorily discharged a mission for Pope Clement VII. at the court of France. Later he was sent as nuncio to Germany several times, and proved his value as a peacemaker after the too belligerent zeal of Aleander. In fact, his advanced opinions and his championship of an Italian book later branded as heretical gave offense in some Catholic quarters, even while he thus made his services more acceptable to the reforming party. The crowning achievement of his career was the mission to Ferdinand and to the Council of Trent here so fully set forth in the original documents. The Emperor was both afraid to affront the German Protestants and anxious to carry through a reform in the Catholic church. A short quotation from one of the memorials he drew up on the subject shows his boldness in interfering with the ecclesiastical power:

Quoniam in iis quae ad aedificandam Ecclesiam ac continendum in religione christianum populum attinent, nimia quaedam negligentia, imo torpor et quasi veternus quidam eos qui haec curare debebant invasit, factum est ut nimia haereticorum diligentia, dum videlicet Petrus dormit, Judas vigilat, ipsa propemodum Ecclesiae fundamenta et bases subruere coeperint.

How Morone parried these attempts of the Emperor, how Borromeo, who often acted for Pius IV., proposed a counter-reform of the temporal power by the Church, how Morone stood for the papal initiative known as the "legatis proponentibus", how he advised against the excommunication of Elizabeth, how he finally brought the council to the end ardently desired by the pope, and how he received the hearty thanks of the Curia for his great services,—all this is set forth in the present useful compilation with a fullness not found elsewhere.

PRESERVED SMITH.

*Histoire de la Marine Française. Tome V. La Guerre de Trente Ans: Colbert.* Par CHARLES DE LA RONCIÈRE, Conservateur à la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1920. Pp. 748. 40 fr.)

THERE are few additions to our knowledge of naval history that are more warmly welcomed than a new volume of M. de la Roncière's monumental work. Students know well what to expect from it and in the present installment they will find all the familiar qualities which they have learned to appreciate. There is the same exhaustive care, the same wealth of documentation, and the same wide reading in a cosmopolitan mass of authorities. Nothing in any language that could elucidate the subject or place it firmly in its international setting seems to have been overlooked, and the result is that the student feels he can resort to the book with a sense of unusual security.

The volume covers the period from 1635 to 1682. Opening with a continuation of Richelieu's work it gives us an intimate picture of how he endeavored to use the new weapon he had striven to create to influence and enhance the position of France during the Thirty Years War, and how Mazarin built on the foundations his master had laid. Here, in the section on the "War with Spain" (1648-1659), we are given an interesting sight of the first efforts of the Cromwellian navy through French eyes. The point of view is indeed wholly French, and with little or no sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties and ideals of the new-born island republic. But it is none the worse for that, since we have only to master a passing sense of irritation to find we have a brighter light on the natural but intense prejudices which Cromwell's foreign policy had to overcome and to see in the fact that they were overcome in the alliance that eventuated what a solvent of international difficulties a powerful navy can be.

From this point, with a passing cry of lamentation over the withering of the colonial policy which Richelieu had inaugurated, we pass to the last of the Crusades, the "Candian War", and see the medieval enthusiasms of the men that fought contrasted in the men that planned with a wholly modern appreciation of what the command of the Mediterranean meant. It is not within the scope of M. de la Roncière's purpose